

NO EXTENSION OF SESSION IS PROBABLE.

Speaker Beckley Does Some Pretty Plain Talking to Members of the House.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The House did a very creditable amount of business yesterday, although there was small advance made upon any special bill. A large number of committee reports were cleared out of the way, after Speaker Beckley had read the members a little lecture over a tendency to wrangle about non-essentials at the opening of the morning session. The business of the House ran as smoothly after that, as the business of a school room does following disciplinary generalization on the part of the master. The House, in fact, is in something of an anxious state, and this condition must continue so long as the Governor holds the county bill. Incidentally to this, the Speaker said he had been reliably informed that the Governor would not grant an extension of the session at the end of the statutory sixty days. And that statement furnished food for thought.

The Senate session yesterday was one of the liveliest since the Legislature began its meetings, but withal there was a lot of business transacted. The Long bill was the cause of a good deal of trouble in the morning, which resulted in Senator Brown resigning as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The bill has some strong enemies in the Senate.

In the afternoon the Governor sent a nomination to the Senate, that of Alexander Lindsay as chairman of the Oahu registration board, and it was confirmed without dissent.

The obnoxious hack bill went through as it came from the House and the committee recommendations as to the language qualification which passed on second reading were knocked out, and with but slight change the House bill passed. As the measure was passed it is said to be unconstitutional and a prominent attorney is quoted as saying that there will not be the least difficulty in wiping it from the statute books, if the Japanese and Chinese who are discriminated against bring action.

Both the salary and the loan bill went over, the former being referred to a special committee which will investigate the question of salaries. The loan bill may be scaled down to the limit imposed by the Organic Act, and there was a caucus for that purpose last evening.

The jury bill passed third reading as it came from the House, with but one little amendment. The Pahoa water bill also went through after a short but sharp fight on the part of McCandless. An amendment is made providing that the waterworks shall be paid for from current expenses instead of in bonds.

IN THE HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House yesterday, the Committee on Agriculture reported on the Senate bill to keep out fruit pests and to preserve the Territorial forests, recommending its passage. There were a number of amendments proposed, but as none of them were definite their effect was really to make the measure a substitute bill. This would require three readings, and accordingly the bill went back to the committee for further action.

The Health Committee recommended the indefinite postponement of the anti-vaccination bill. This got a rise out of Kumalae, at whose motion the report was rejected and the bill put on the order of the day for the afternoon session. The same committee likewise made a unanimous report in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill to keep consumptives and lepers from coming into the Territory on the ground that such matters came within the control of the Federal quarantine officers. And that got another rise out of Kumalae, who said a good many things, among them that he had introduced the bill at the request of the Board of Health, and that the committee had not heard both sides before making its report. "They should have sent for me," he shouted.

CALLS KUMALAE DOWN.

"As chairman of the Health Committee," said Chillingworth, after Kumalae had got through talking, "I would like to ask Mr. Kumalae what member of the Board of Health gave him that bill?"

"That is my privilege," replied Kumalae. "I decline to mention any names."

"The Chair cannot rule on a question of privilege," said the Speaker.

"Then," went on Chillingworth, "I want to address the House on this matter. The report of the committee on this bill is practically in the language of Dr. Cooper, President of the Board of Health. I object to Mr. Kumalae making wide general statements when he declines to give specific information. This matter of quarantine is entirely in the hands of the Federal officials. Dr. Cooper boards the ships coming into this harbor, and he does not ask our permission nor does he consult us at all as to who shall be allowed to land from those ships."

"Mr. Speaker, if this bill emanated from the Board of Health it is to me a thing inexplicable, in view of the fact that the committee's report against it practically embodies the views of the President of that body. Mr. Kumalae has sheltered himself behind his privilege. That is his right. But it is up to him, nevertheless, to explain his statement."

WORD FROM THE GOVERNOR.

At the conclusion of Chillingworth's little talk, Beckley reminded the House that there were but a few days of the session remaining, and asked the members to put more confidence in their committees. "If you cannot do that," he said, "I will ask you to move a vote of want of confidence and have

the committee changed, to the end that business may be expedited. For the chair has been reliably informed that the Governor will not extend the session unless, before its close, there should be a material change in the disposition of the House."

Then the report of the committee was adopted, and Kumalae was beaten. The Health Committee submitted a number of reports on minor matters, among them, however, being one in favor of the bill for setting up a bacteriological plant at Kailihi receiving station, for the scientific examination of leper suspects. It was perhaps due to the little speech of Speaker Beckley that all these reports took the course recommended by the committee. This spirit, in fact, prevailed during the balance of the morning session until, just prior to the noon recess, Vida, presented, from the Committee on Expenditures, a favorable report on the bill of the Evening Bulletin for balance due for printing the journal of the last House. Fernandez made a fight on this, but the report went and the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of committee reports was continued at the afternoon session of the House. The Committee on Expenditures reported against the request for \$20,000 made by Wright for certain public improvements in North Kona on the ground that the district revenues did not amount to that much, all told, and that it was time to put a stop to wasteful extravagance.

Wright protested that he had only asked for \$2,000, whereupon his resolution was read, showing that more than \$20,000 had been asked for.

"The committee has been very lenient with Mr. Wright," said Vida. "If we were to allow him all he wanted we would have to have a loan of about twenty millions."

Wright protested against that, too, and then the report was adopted.

Two communications came down from the Senate, the first stating that the Hilo electric railway franchise had passed that body, and the second that the Senate had refused to concur in the House amendments to the jurors' fee bill. The House asked for a conference upon it, and a conference committee consisting of Kellinol, Andrade and Damien was appointed.

Vida introduced a resolution providing for the discharge of fifteen Asiatics employed by the Board of Forestry and nine employed by the School Department, and the substitution of citizens in their places.

TOO MANY I. O. U.'S.

Kumalae introduced a resolution reciting that there had been many scandals in reference to the manner of drawing money from the public funds by the heads of departments, and providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to look into the whole matter, and particularly into the matter of giving personal I. O. U.'s for such money. The committee appointed under this, which was adopted, consists of Kumala, Kalama, and Purdy.

Kupheo got unanimous consent to

introduce a bill of bills, and after it had been passed the members began to regret it. This, therupon, moved that the House act upon the regular order, saying: "This is like a robbery of the public, Mr. Speaker. The members should consider that there are only nine days of the session left. We can never reach those bills, if they are introduced. Let us quit wasting public money."

However, Kupheo got his bills read first time and past first reading by title, Vice Speaker Knudsen ruling in his favor. The new bills were not especially notable, save one of them that provides for an entirely new system of taxation. After their reading had been concluded the House went on the regular order, and the bill making leprosy a cause for divorce was taken up, technically amended, and passed.

Then the House adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, after an effort had been made to get a night session session.

IN THE SENATE.

The House clerk sent back the Hilo electric railway franchise with amendments, the Senate concurred in the amendments and the franchise now goes to the Governor.

The Senate bills which passed the House on Thursday were returned.

The joint resolution which passed the House on March 25, providing for a St. Louis Fair Commission and a Hawaiian quintet club, just reached the Senate yesterday, and was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

MUNICIPAL REPORT.

Senator Achi presented a majority report of the Judiciary Committee, signed by himself and Palmer Woods, recommending the passage of the Long bill, though with many amendments.

The schools are taken from the control of the city and left with the Territory. The county act and the general municipal act are repealed so far as Oahu and Honolulu are concerned. The Territory is to get twenty-five per cent of all taxes collected on Oahu. The tax levy is to be limited to one per cent. Members of the city council are to be paid \$800 per year; police magistrates one-quarter of a mile sufficient; while Brown agreed to make it within half a mile of headquarters. Carried.

The bill was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee for further changes.

Senate Bill No. 187, relating to pounds and estates, passed second reading; to be read the third time today. The bill for the incorporation of societies for prevention of cruelty to children went through the same routine.

The following Senate bills went to committees on second readings: Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 173, 174, 175, 176, 155. Same action was taken on House bills Nos. 16, 71, 72, 85, 184, 141.

The bill to appropriate \$5,000 for a landing at Kalaupapa passed second reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message from the Governor was presented by Secretary Hawes. It contained the nomination of Alexander D. Lindsay, Jr., as chairman of the registration board for Oahu, to succeed Lorin Andrews. On motion of Senator Achi the appointment was unanimously confirmed.

RAILROAD DISCUSSION.

Senator McCandless said the Senate in the special session had established a precedent in refusing to allow Kalauokalanai time for a minority report. He considered the Long bill very important, so that Oahu would have but one set of officers and save money to the tax payers. He considered that to have both the general municipal bill and the county act was like having two engines to run one boat, and he argued that one set of officers was enough for the island.

JUMPS ON ACHI.

"I don't believe that the Senator who just spoke and the Senator who preceded him (Achi) know what they are talking about," replied C. Brown. "This Long bill makes a one per cent municipal tax in addition to the tax for counties. It makes the council a bigger power than the Legislature. It takes every power from the Legislature and gives it to the city council. The purpose of this bill is to make politics, and to give some people a chance to get their hands in the county and municipal treasuries. I don't think any one can say that I have shirked my duty, or that any Senator has worked harder than I have."

"There is no question of that," said McCandless.

"There were lots of insinuations thrown out," replied Brown.

"I haven't," retorted McCandless. "I don't know whether you have or not. You are throwing out insinuations against every one all the time."

"No, I haven't."

"Then you don't understand the English language."

Senator Baldwin tried to throw oil upon the troubled waters by suggesting that there was no need of haste, and that the bill had already passed the House. Senator McCandless said that he had no wish to force the bill upon the Senate, but the Chamber of Commerce had recommended the bill, and the Senate could cut out the undesirable features. Achi said there was need of haste, so that the Governor might have time to consider it. He said there were some amendments which might yet be added.

"That just shows that you didn't know what you were doing," said Brown.

The motion to place the report on the table and to compel the minority to report on Monday, was then put and passed, seven to five. Achi and McCandless voting with the Home Rulers.

"I resign as chairman of the Judiciary Committee and return the bill to the clerk," said Brown, when the vote was announced.

"I wish to be excused for the balance of the session," continued Brown, picking up his papers as if to leave.

"I move a reconsideration," said Senator Crabbé, who was on the floor.

"I may say, for the information of the Senate, that I intended to report on Monday, but when the Senate forced me to act I won't make a report at all."

"I ask the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to reconsider his resignation," said Crabbé. "We will get along all right now."

The reconsideration of the first motion was carried, and on the second vote to compel a minority report, there were no votes in favor of it.

Senator Crabbé again made a request that Brown withdraw his resignation, but he replied that he had not been

given fair treatment. Crabbé said that Brown had always been chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and had never held back a report.

Senator Achi then moved to withdraw his municipal report, which was granted. Crabbé again renewed his request to Brown for a withdrawal of his resignation.

Achi moved a recess until afternoon, but there was no second.

OIAA RESERVES.

Senator McCandless presented a concurrent resolution calling upon the Governor and Land Commissioner to reserve from sale 229 acres of land in Oiaa, which is made up of extinct craters, and which serves as a natural reservoir. Baldwin said that the land could be set aside only by law, and the resolution was referred to the Public Lands Committee to draw up a proper bill.

The action of the House in amending the jury bill increasing the pay of jurors to three dollars per day was communicated to the Senate, and upon motion of Dickey, the Senate voted not to concur.

Dickey said it would increase the expense of courts too much.

Senator Kalauokalanai presented a petition from Japanese and Chinese merchants asking the refund of \$205,45 illegally collected as merchandise tax.

On motion of Dickey bills on second reading were first taken up.

The Standard Telephone Co. bill was referred to the Public Lands Committee, motion to refer to Ways and Means being lost.

THE BEER AMENDMENTS.

The bill amending the malt liquor law as recommended by the Governor was taken up on second reading. Senator Baldwin wanted an amendment to keep the saloons away from churches and schools.

Senator Brown proposed an amendment keeping saloons from being located within half a mile of any military post.

He said the amendment was by request of the military authorities who wanted beer saloons kept away from the Kahuku post. McCandless thought one-quarter of a mile sufficient; while Brown agreed to make it within half a mile of headquarters. Carried.

The bill was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee for further changes.

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RAILROAD DISCUSSION.

Senator Brown said he had been consulted but once by Achi, and that he refused to sign the report unless certain parts were stricken from the bill. The report had been presented to him, only on Wednesday.

"I gave it to you on Monday," said Achi, "and you refused to sign it. You said you wouldn't sign it down stairs, too, in front of a whole crowd."

"I don't deny it," replied Brown.

Senator McCandless said the Senate in the special session had established a precedent in refusing to allow Kalauokalanai time for a minority report. He considered the Long bill very important, so that Oahu would have but one set of officers and save money to the tax payers. He considered that to have both the general municipal bill and the county act was like having two engines to run one boat, and he argued that one set of officers was enough for the island.

House Bill No. 83, to provide for right of action for damages due to neglect or default, brought out some objection.

Senator Brown said it prohibited a man from paying his debts when due, and Senator Achi said that if damages were recovered the money could only go to the heirs and not to pay the debts of the deceased. Brown moved to strike out the section which made the amount recovered exempt from debts. Carried.

And with that amendment the bill passed. To be read a third time on Monday.

THIRD READINGS.

Senate Bill No. 188 amending the law relating to liquid explosives passed third reading with fourteen ayes.

The bill to provide a deputy registrar of public accounts passed third reading with the same vote.

House Bill No. 5, providing for the drawing and impanelling of jurors, passed third reading with thirteen ayes with an amendment giving jurors ten cents a mile for expenses instead of five cents.

HOUSE HACK BILL PASSED.

The hack license bill was adopted by the Senate with the objectionable clause requiring knowledge of the English or Hawaiian language. Senator Dickey moved that the amendment of the committee which exempted present license holders from its provisions as to language, be changed so as to take in only those who have held licenses for two years. Lost.

Senator Isenberg moved that the amendment of the committee be struck out entirely, and that the bill pass as it came from the House. This was carried.

Senator Paris moved an amendment to have the treasurer appoint three inspectors, the sheriff and two hackmen, in each district, for the purpose of examining applicants. He said that it was pretty rough to compel hackmen to come to Honolulu from the other islands for examination. The amendment carried and the bill was passed, 12 to 1; Dickey voting "no."

House Bill No. 54, to encourage diversified industries, passed third reading with twelve ayes.

INVESTIGATE SALARIES.

Senate Bill No. 51, making appropriations for salaries for two years, was referred to a special committee on motion of Dickey, who said the salaries should be investigated so as to know what officers should be continued and what they should be paid.

Chairman Crabbé appointed Senators Dickey, Achi, J. T. Brown, Wilcox and Paria.

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LOAN BILL IS PASSED FINALLY THROUGH SENATE

Isenberg Votes Against Measure Because of Option Given Governor.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

With some of the loudest oratory of the session the House spent more than an hour yesterday in the discussion and amending of the Kauai railroad franchise bill, and then adjourned without taking the final vote. Taking it altogether there were many features of the session.

The anti-vaccination bill was passed on second reading with a roll call, to show just how many friends of the measure there were, and the discussion over it gave an opportunity to bring out for airing and vociferation, the old statement that the Board of Health was inoculating persons with leprosy.

The Kauai bill came up on third reading and the members took to it very kindly until there was read the clause exempting the corporation from taxes for the first five years of construction work. Then the truly good got to knocking and despite the fact that each had voted for exemption of varied agriculture, or some pet scheme, there was an air of virtue pervaded the house for an hour while the measure was fought. There were all kinds of filibustering motions and at length after amendments had been made along the line, and the last section of the bill had been reached, the final motion of Kumalaee prevailed, and the house was adjourned.

The Senate passed the loan bill yesterday on third reading. Isenberg was the only member to vote against it, for the reason, it is said, that it gives the Governor the power to select what improvements shall be made, as the amount exceeds by several hundred thousand dollars the limit for which bonds may be issued.

The item for reorganization of the wharf system passed at \$400,000, the amount recommended by Governor Dole, and the Oahu members consented to the striking out of other items for Honolulu to permit of the increase. The Torrens land bill was also passed without amendment.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House began work with Nakaleka's resolution for \$1,200 for repairs to Kauakaka wharf, Molokai, if the same becomes public property.

Kupihes introduced the following resolution, which went to the Miscellaneous Committee:

Whereas, there are more than 600 voters and inhabitants residing at the Kalihii Detention Camp; and,

Whereas, the said camp is the property of the Government at the present time; and,

Whereas, there are thousand of citizens residing near the neighborhood of said camp; and,

Whereas, the citizens of the Fifth Representative District are without a park or recreation ground to recuperate themselves at leisure hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor of the Territory be asked by the clerk of this House to allow the Territorial band to play at the Kalihii detention camp at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 19, 1893, and to likewise perform the same at said place twice a month.

CHAPLAIN FOR RECEIVING STATION.

Vida objected to the statement of Kumalaee that the House was exempting rich men from taxation; and said:

"This House has just as much right to exempt a corporation which will be induced to go ahead and make improvements, as has the member to pile up taxes on the poor people by voting \$150,000 for the Pauoa water proposition which is the biggest steal."

Kumalaee went red in the face and springing up declared: "I object to being called a robber."

The Speaker called on Mr. Vida to withdraw his remark and the incident was closed by Mr. Vida declaring: "I did not say that Mr. Kumalaee got any of it."

The previous question was ordered, Harris trying to find out just how much taxes would be escaped; and saying that the Chamber of Commerce was opposed to such exemptions. Chillingworth asked if men who had tried to dictate to this House were not men who owned stocks in companies which had been fostered by such exemptions in the past. The Kumalaee amendment was then lost, fourteen to thirteen, and the question came on the passage of the bill.

Kumalaee began to filibuster. A motion to adjourn was lost, a motion to indefinitely postpone was debated by Fernandez who urged against the exemption clause that poor men had to pay their taxes, and by Kumalaee who rather incoherently argued against exemption, backing out of Vida's question whether or not he voted to exempt said lands.

A motion to adjourn by Kumalaee this time got fifteen votes and the bill was left in the air for Monday morning action.

IN THE SENATE.

The Torrens land bill as amended was received from the House. Senator Dickey moved to concur but Senator Achille objected as to the five years' residence requirement for the registrar, saying that Merriam, the only man who could do the work had been here but two years. He objected also to the reduction in salary to \$150 a month.

Dickey replied that many young lawyers could learn to do the work and that the salary was sufficient for the start when the work would be little. McCandless also objected to a conference near the close, on an important bill. The amendments were concurred in. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The Judiciary Committee was appointed for conference with the House over the bill for pay of jurors.

The War and Means Committee recommended the passage of House Bill 14, amending the gambling law. To be considered with the bill.

The same committee reported favorably the Senate bill repealing the act relating to stamp duties which was adopted, passing the bill on second reading.

The Miscellaneous Committee reported back the beer bill amendments with a few changes. Saloons are prohibited within 300 feet of churches or schools,

LOVE LETTERS SAID TO BE REAR ADMIRAL MERRY'S



A rather obscure cablegram announcing that a San Francisco paper had been sued for libel for publishing the "Merry letters," is explained by the receipt of the April 11th file of The Call. That journal prints several amorous missives signed "J. A. X." which it attributes to Admiral Merry, late of the Honolulu naval station. This correspondence, originating in Honolulu in 1891-92, is addressed to Mrs. Mary Ashton, the half-Hawaiian wife of a real estate man of San Francisco. The writer speaks in his more sedate paragraphs of "having rather the best of the Bishop Estate," in the Pearl Harbor suits, and of being at a card party with the Ponds, and other well-known naval people. The passages of affection, some of which are only partially printed by The Call, are of a character to win Admiral Merry heavy damages in case the San Francisco paper cannot prove his authorship.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF REV. E. G. AND MRS. BECKWITH

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Yesterday was the golden wedding day or the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. E. G. Beckwith and Caroline P. Armstrong, who now reside in Hamakua, Maui, where Dr. Beckwith is the pastor of the Presbyterian church. They were surprised at the kindly remembrance of friends both on these Islands and on the mainland. Many gifts were sent to them. Among them was a purse of gold containing over \$500, contributed by friends in Honolulu; connected with the Central Union church, over which Dr. Beckwith was pastor for several years. Friends in San Francisco sent a loving cup. A scroll, containing a wedding march, and the signatures of several hundred of the residents of this city, the design for which was made by Mr. Gurrey, was also one of the gifts.

Dr. Beckwith was the first scholar of his class in Williams College, and arrived here in 1852, and took charge of the Royal School, in which were pupils who filled the list of four Hawaiian kings and two queens, Kamehameha IV, V, Lunalilo, Kalakaua, Queens Emma and Liliuokalani. Mrs. Paauhi Bishop was also one of his pupils. In 1857, in company with Dr. Armstrong, the Minister of Public Instruction, he raised \$20,000, in the United States, for the endowment of Oahu College, and became its first president; succeeding Mr. Daniel Dole, who had been the principal of the Punahoa school. Having been licensed to preach, he soon

and in the country districts within 500 feet of a residence, without the consent of half the property owners. The bill passed second reading on adoption of report.

A favorable report was made by Senator McCandless on the electrical inspector bill with many amendments, which according to Crabb "kills the bill." He said that with the committee amendments it was a "Hawaiian Electric bill." To be considered with the bill.

MCCANDLESS SCENTS A "JOB."

House Bill No. 174, creating recreation grounds, was also reported by the Public Lands Committee, which recommended that it be killed. McCandless said that the bill purported simply to

change the title of minister of interior whereas in fact it withdrew River Park as a public recreation ground.

The favorable report of the Miscellaneous Committee on Senate Bill No. 18, relating to mutilation of coins, was adopted; the bill to be read third time on Monday.

Senator McCandless, for the Public Lands Committee, reported favorably Senate Bill 73, amending the agricultural law. Adopted to be read on Monday for third time.

The special water committee reported on items in loan bill favoring payment of high lift pump, \$17,000, purchased from Honolulu Iron Works, and the purchase of 100,000 feet of pipe, but re-

NUUANU FLOW IS AMPLE TO DOUBLE PRESENT SUPPLY

Stream Would Be of Such Size as to Insure Against Any Stagnation.

Several statements have been made in the legislature in the course of debate during the last few days, which indicate that members are not aware of the close study that has been given to the big Nuuanu Storage Reservoir proposition, and of the valuable data which has been collected by the Public Works department.

The engineers who have studied the question and who have arrived at practically the same conclusions, are Herman Schussler, of the Spring Valley Water Works, Rudolph Hering, the eminent engineer who designed the sewer system, Geo. F. Allardt, one of the leading hydraulic engineers of California, W. W. Bruner, who has laid out so many of the island roads, W. E. Rowell and Marston Campbell. In addition to these, professional engineers, C. B. Wilson and John C. White, ex-superintendents of the water works, and Andrew Brown, the present superintendent, have all made careful studies and examinations of the subject.

BRUNER MADE DETAIL PLANS.

The whole reservoir site was exhaustively surveyed, contoured and plotted by Mr. Bruner in 1891, and all specifications and plans drawn necessary for construction of the dam. His estimate of cost of the reservoir to hold nearly 400,000,000 gallons of water, was \$75,000.

In 1890 Mr. Allardt made an elaborate report on the pipe system necessary to utilize to the best advantage the power to be developed from the big dam. His estimate of cost is \$74,200.

Borings and cuts showing the character of the soil have been made. There are no gravel beds and the material is of the best known in the islands with which to make reservoirs and dams.

Mr. White took careful measurements for six months in 1891 of all the water coming past Luakaha, all of which will be available for storage in the big reservoir, showing an average flow of over 5,000,000 gallons per day. More than half of this now goes to waste, but would be saved by the reservoir.

ANNUAL FLOW OF THE STREAM.

Mr. White's measurements show that the annual flow at Luakaha would be 1,877,890,910 gallons. If 3,000,000 gallons a day is withdrawn for regular use in the city, it would still leave for storage 782,900,910 gallons per annum equal to a further supply of 3,000,000 gallons a day for 260 days, or almost 9 months supply if no rain fell during that period.

This does not include, but is in addition to the water supply from the Cooke Valley, on the Ewa side of Nuuanu Valley, which empties into the second reservoir, just below Luakaha; nor the large springs opposite and west of Luakaha, which belong to the government, which sources yield an average of over 2,000,000 gallons of water a day.

VALUABLE POWER GOES TO WASTE.

Mr. Allardt reported in 1890 that the power available from the big reservoir would be over 500 horse power as against about 150 now being utilized.

The present water power produces 1000 incandescent 16 candle power and 130 arc street lights.

The new reservoir will furnish twice as many lights, furnish power to run all of the water pumps at Kalihii and Punchbowl, and the sewer pump besides, and leave plenty of power for a reserve.

Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, said yesterday to an Advertiser representative, that he had checked all of the Bruner, Allardt and White data, and found it correct.

"I am willing," he said, "to stake my professional reputation that with \$150,000 we can accomplish all that was estimated upon by Mr. Bruner and Mr. Allardt. I consider their figures to be conservative. It is one of the finest power propositions of which I know."

BRUNER'S REPORT.

The report of W. W. Bruner is as follows:

To His Excellency, C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior—Sir: Having been commissioned by you to locate a large storage reservoir in upper Nuuanu valley, more particularly to examine the original location of what is known as the Schussler basin, to determine whether there was not a better location for a dam site lower down the valley, I respectfully submit the following report, together with a plan showing the five foot contour lines.

The reservoir site is located about one and a half miles from the Pali, in that immense swale in which are the head waters of the Nuuanu stream.

The catchment area of this water-shed is small—some 1,963 acres—and the location of a reservoir at such a height might well be questioned. Assuming, however, for the purposes of approximation, an annual rainfall of 56 inches, or a little more than a half of the total rainfall in upper Nuuanu during the past year, and considering 50 percent as lost by evaporation and seepage, would leave a possible catchment of 1,376,080,400 gallons, or a little more than would fill the immense reservoir four times annually.

ADVANTAGE OF STORAGE. The advantages to the City of Honolulu of a large storage reservoir in that locality are manifold; the advantages of the water system are self-evident, as, when once filled, there is sufficient for the supply of Honolulu for a period of five months of absolute drought. Water stored at that height and conducted through a 24 inch pipe, could be relied upon to give an equivalent of 400 horse-power at the electric light station. A great advantage will also result in the regular impounding of a considerable portion of the storm waters of Nuuanu valley to the city and Harbor of Honolulu, by the consequent prevention of flooding of the low lands and the discharging of immense quantities of debris into the harbor.

The many advantages of this location have long been known, and, as early as 1878, a hasty survey was made of the upper part of the basin on a site for a dam, selected by Mr. Schussler of

San Francisco. Upon a further examination of the locality, during the early part of this year, from the general flatness of the country and the sluggishness of the stream, it was deemed advisable to further contour the position with reference to the location of a dam, some 1,250 feet further down the stream. As an initial step, because the locations were so near the head waters of the stream, weirs were placed, at which regular daily measurements were taken, one at the upper and one at the lower dam location, both equally water tight, as a basis of comparison. For the period during which the measurements were taken, there flowed over the upper weir an average of 0.59 cubic feet per second, or 268.5 gallons per minute; over the lower weir an average of 2.20 cubic feet per second, or 990 gallons per minute. This great difference is mainly accounted for by the large spring, known as Kaliohia, situated below the upper location.

THE DAMS COMPARED. This is a vital comparison between the two dam locations. There is also a great saving in 1,250 feet pipe: if a 24 inch pipe is laid from the reservoir, there would be a saving of some \$3,000, the cost of that much pipe when laid. To carry the comparison further, the upper dam, to an elevation of 1,617 feet above city base, the elevation of the overflow of the located dam, would contain 12,000,000 cubic feet, or 90,000,000 gallons of water, on a bed of 48 feet high at creek bed and 600 feet long. The lower dam, at the same elevation, will enclose 53 acres, will contain 45,468,657 cubic feet, or 341,000,000 gallons, on a dam 52 feet high on creek bed and 1,223 feet long.

A main feature in connection with the reservoir is the conducting of the waters of Lolumahu stream, the main feeder of Nuuanu stream, by means of a ditch, into the reservoir, and by bringing farther down stream this is brought that much nearer. There is also just below the lower location an immense swale which will serve as a natural overflow, a valuable safeguard as a protection to the outer slope of the dam.

The construction of a dam requires

(Continued on page 4)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY : : : APRIL 21

EXTRA SESSION.

Again the Territory will have to pay for an extra session of the Legislature. This is practically settled, as much so as anything that has not come to pass, and the prospect is just as good, that the men who have forced this condition, will fail to convince the executive that they should have an extension of the session; that they may consider general measures.

When the House Committee on Finance yesterday decided to not report immediately the appropriation bills the state was set on the ending of the sixty days without a decided attempt to complete the work for which Congress set apart the two months of the legislative period. Thus will the Legislature have shown in two direct instances the contempt that is felt for the United States Congress. After the National Legislature had refused statehood to the Territories in which languages other than the English are used largely, the Hawaiians passed a resolution asking that their language be made an official tongue here. And again, when Congress had given to this Territory the same length of session that is demanded for the business of the majority of the States of the Union, they simply decline to be guided by the wish of the supreme lawmaking power and declare that it is obligatory that the Governor call an extra session when they fall of their duty. So they will get the extra time, and the extra month's pay, as well.

Our nearest neighbor, California, with more than ten times the population of Hawaii, with a senator to elect, and that means a lot of pulling and hauling about, managed to get through its legislative work in sixty days. The same is true of the great states of the Middle West and of some of the largest states of the East and South. Yet here, with small population and small interests, more time is needed.

There is no showing on which the Legislature, now past the period during which it could pass bills, and make them law despite the veto of the Governor, is entitled to be considered as willing to pass laws for the general good if permitted to continue in session. The fiscal legislation is necessary, therefore they must be given added time. But further it is not likely the Governor will go.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

The apparent intention of the Legislature is to pass a law prohibiting the licensing of hackdrivers unless they can read and write the English or Hawaiian languages. The avowed object of the law is to prevent Chinese and Japanese from engaging in this employment.

Hack driving is an ordinary commercial method of earning a living. There is nothing about it of a character warranting arbitrary police control, such as the liquor business, nor which by long precedent is reserved to citizens, such as the owning of ships.

It stands on the same plane, in principle, with driving a dray, conducting a barber shop, running a soda water stand, keeping a dry goods store, dealing in fire wood, quarrying stone, cultivating coffee, or working on a sugar plantation. They are all usual and customary employments, practised in Hawaii for generations by natives and foreigners, without hindrance or discrimination.

All of the employments named are being engaged in by Japanese. The Legislature has the same power, no more and no less, to require a person engaging in any of these employments, to read and write English or Hawaiian.

The treaty of 1895 between Japan and the United States, which binds the Legislature of Hawaii, contains the following provisions: "The citizens or subjects of the two parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territories of the other party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property." * * *

"They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native citizens or subjects, or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

They "may trade in any part of the territories of the other by wholesale or retail, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce." * * *

Are Japanese hackdrivers, or barbers, or storekeepers, or stone cutters, or farmers, or laborers, "enjoying full and perfect protection for their persons and property" if they are subject to fine, imprisonment and confiscation of property unless they can read and write English and Hawaiian? By the requirement that before they can engage in the ordinary avocations of life, they must learn to read and write English, are they not under "pretext" being made to pay a higher tax for carrying on business than are their English speaking competitors?

If the Legislature can make the knowledge of English and Hawaiian a condition of engraving in any form of employment in Hawaii, they can practically make it a condition of residence in Hawaii, for if a Japanese cannot engage in any employment, he will starve, and by necessity have to leave the country.

If the Legislature want to stop Japanese from driving hacks, they will have to find some method which does not flatly infringe the treaty with Japan. The proposed law as directly violates that treaty as though it only allowed hack driving to be done by persons with blue eyes and red hair.

DEATH OF JUDGE HAYNE.

The death of Judge Robert Y. Hayne of San Francisco and San Mateo, California, which occurred April 10, 1903, not only terminated a distinguished career, but recalls one of the great events in our national history. Judge Hayne's father, Colonel William Alston Hayne, migrated from South Carolina to California at the close of our Civil War, and settled a few miles from Santa Barbara, where, for many years, his house has been noted for its refined hospitality. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was the celebrated Robert Y. Hayne with whom, in the Senate of the United States, Daniel Webster had the great debate on the perpetuity of the American Union that has become a classic in our history. There are few American boys, North or South, who cannot repeat the peroration of Webster's closing speech in which nearly eighty years ago, he anticipated our present union of hands and of hearts.

Judge Hayne, who inherited his aptitude for the law on both sides of his ancestry, early in life became one of the most capable, industrious, and untiring lawyers in the Western States. His learning was both diversified and deep. The soundness of his judgment and his capacity for strict and consecutive reasoning were unexcelled. He participated in many cases of importance and prominence, and, at an age when young men frequently are in the forming period of life, he was concentrated upon his work and became a fixed character and powerful influence.

In his original style, which were of a legal type, he possessed an absolute genius for labor and his mind, remarkable for its genius and tenacity, was nevertheless essentially judicial. No premature conclusions ever emanated from his lips or from his pen. His entire career was a struggle towards convictions, as the result of thorough and uninterrupted labor, and his opinions, once formed, were rarely altered. He was a bright example and incentive to the younger, and even to the older, members of his profession, some of whom, everywhere, are too rapid, too dogmatic, too superficial, and, as a consequence, flexible and contradictory. In him, the unities were always preserved.

For years he was a partner of Edward J. Pringle, also from South Carolina, and one of the most able and successful lawyers who have adorned the bar of California, now passed to his reward, but represented by two worthy sons. He served for years on the Superior Bench of San Francisco, and when he married into the family of John Parrott it was predicted falsely that his energy and ambition would relax. He died in harness and his industry never abated. His able work on "New Trial and Appeal," which is quoted all over the United States, was written shortly after his marriage. For three or four years he was on the Supreme Court Commission in California, and left indelible impressions upon the reports of that state. Afterward he was a member of the firm of Pillsbury, Blanding & Hayne until 1895 or 1896, when he retired and practiced to the end in selected and noted cases.

Further details are unnecessary and here would be out of place. Judge Hayne's honor was never even questioned. His reputation was crystallized and shone with the brilliancy of a flawless diamond. In all the relations of life he was as true as steel, to the poor as well as to the rich, and of him, especially among those who knew him, it may be justly said:

"Quis talia fando tempore lachrymis."

EMERGENCY BILL.

Of the Legislature's many doings none is so interesting to the student of civic affairs as the disposition of the so-called Emergency appropriation bill.

Bills of this nature are encountered in every legislative body, which makes biennial appropriations for a distinct period. The fact is that in every nation, state or territory, the appropriations must fall of meeting extraordinary occasions, and in consequence there must be an emergency bill. In Congress it is called the urgent deficiency bill.

On February 28 the Senate received the act. It was the tenth legislative day. Forty-two legislative days have passed and yet the bill has not become law. After passing both houses it was tied up between the two in conference, the House refusing to recognize the emergency that exists in the matter of providing for the construction of piers and abutments for a Kauai bridge, the steel for which has been ordered and which is confidently expected before the end of the fiscal period.

With this small item in difference the whole measure has been left in the air, there being a steadily growing demand for the money, the House permitting the report of its conference committee to lie on the table. Taken altogether the action shows a phase of the methods of this Legislature which is full of interest. No measure should appeal to legislators more than an emergency appropriation. That this measure has taken six weeks for consideration and still lies inanimate, is a most serious indictment against the Legislature. No one can tell what may become of the measure. It may yet turn out that it will figure in the appropriation special session.

With the ending of the first competitive examination for place, that for the appointment to Annapolis, there opens a vista of possibilities. Events crowd fast nowadays, and it takes one's breath away almost to realize that the appointee of Delegate Kalamaaoe will be the second to enter the Naval academy. But a couple of years must elapse until a second Hawaiian will enter West Point, and other positions in the public service are constantly open to those who may wish to try for promotion. To every Island born lad opens the possibility of ruling the armies or navies of his country.

Senator Jeannen was right in refusing to vote for the loan bill, which provided for the payment of more money than the law allows to be appropriated, with the expectation that the Governor would veto enough items to bring it within the lawful limit. The Legislature is responsible for the legality of the laws which it passes, and has no right to shirk the responsibility and attempt to throw it on to the Governor.

DISCOURAGING SMALL FARMERS.

The circular sent to inquisitive small farmers by the Land Commissioner is about what might be expected of a bureau that did not want them to come. What is attractive in the opportunities for the thrifty tiller of the soil is carefully omitted from this circular; what is calculated to discourage him, and unnecessarily so, is stated with relentless candor. From this interesting document we learn that "present development is principally along the line of coffee cultivation and with reference to lands for this purpose, it may be said that the same are in general bush and forest lands, requiring a considerable amount of labor in clearing." The Advertiser will not be disputed when it says that the present development is NOT AT ALL along the line of coffee cultivation and it would assume that the circular now being distributed is a copy of one sent out years ago when the coffee boom was on and before the cultivation of the berry proved unprofitable, save for one paragraph which is quoted further along. The veriest child knows that people are not going into coffee now, but into sisal, which promises to pay a larger return per acre on capital invested (as at Olaa and Hilo) for which there is a steady market; and that promising experiments are being made with vanilla and half a dozen other products which sell well in all the markets of the world. Yet this circular, which pretends to instruct inquirers mainland farmers NEVER MENTION SISAL, FINEAPLES, BANANAS OR ANYTHING ELSE BY NAME BUT COFFEE.

Here is another encouraging paragraph:

These lands being in general new lands away from main lines of travel, are at a disadvantage as regards roads, and it is inevitable that for some time trails, more or less rough, should take the place of roads suited to wagon traffic.

This refers to coffee lands. The paragraph continues with the statement that roads are building, when, as a matter of fact, in Olaa, Kona and Hamakua they are pretty generally built. But the thing we complain of most is the rank presumption of the Land Commissioner in making it appear that coffee is the only recourse of the small farmer in this Territory. Observe this concluding paragraph:

This office could not take the responsibility of advising any one in so important a matter as the embarking in the coffee or any other diversified industries, but it is proper to state that at the present time there is much activity along this line, new planters taking up lands and older planters extending their holdings. The cultivation of coffee in this country has passed the experimental stage and would be a profitable industry if it be protected by a tariff on imported coffee. The planters are at the present time hardly making expenses. It is hoped that the Congress of the United States will make again legislation as would protect local industry; also it is hoped with the advent of American farmers the diversified industries will be brought to a success.

Yours truly,

E. S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Coffee is the only thing specifically named, but coffee doesn't pay. It must have tariff protection first. And this is the encouragement held out to farmers who ask whether they can make a living and something more of Hawaiian soil. Compare it with the work being done in every Western State and Territory to induce immigration and see how far it falls short of the commonest kind of forethought, candor and comprehensive detail.

What the inquiring farmer is entitled to know is that:

Hawaii's soil, being of volcanic origin, is among the richest in the world.

Hawaii's climate permits planting and cultivating in every month of the year.

Hawaii's home and foreign market for local agricultural products is, perhaps, the most remunerative in America.

Hawaii's public domain is large enough to support ten times the white population now here.

Hawaii's small farmers are making money in special products and are, as fast as possible, increasing the area of cultivation.

Hawaii's small farmers are able, with vegetables, poultry, fruits, hogs, dairy products and the like, to support themselves while their special crops are growing.

Facts like these should be sent to every inquiring farmer; but the statements which are made instead reflect seriously on the Land Department especially when the avidity of the bureaus to put fine tracts into the hands of make-believe Settlement Associations is recalled.

THE LOAN BILL.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

The Legislature is considering a loan bill. The view point seems to be not how little we can get along with, but how much can be borrowed. Members are fairly tumbling over each other to suggest objects on which borrowed money can be spent. The limit which the Organic act permits to be borrowed, has been reached already, and passed by a couple of hundred thousand dollars by the Senate alone. The House has yet to be heard from; and the reputation for conservatism and modesty is not such as to warrant the belief that it will cut the bill down. On the contrary it will probably add several hundred thousand dollars. The attention of the Sultan should have the promise to make the Albanians keep the peace printed and hand a slip to each calling diplomat, giving embarrassing questions.

With great ships calling regularly Honolulu will soon know what it means to entertain luxury loving tourists who follow the routes of the great ships.

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LOCAL PREVIEWS.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Chas. S. Judd has been elected to membership in the Alpha Delta Phi at Yale.

The money for the young men's vacation house at Wahawa is more than half raised.

A. B. Wood presented his accounts as receiver for the Star Stock yesterday and asked leave to resign.

A petition for a special election to incorporate the city of Honolulu under the municipal bill is being circulated.

The Oceanic Gas & Electric Company went out of business altogether yesterday, Guy Owens taking over the entire business.

Richard C. Morse, General Secretary of the International Committees of the Y. M. C. A. is expected here April 21 or 22 for a brief visit.

The will of the late Wm. H. McGregor was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is unknown, but it is to be left to the brother of deceased.

Col. J. W. Jones has received word from the War Department that the National Guard of Hawaii may soon be equipped with Krags-Jorgensen rifles.

Cards were received yesterday announcing the marriage of Miss Agnes Girard to Frederick A. Klamp on April 2nd in Omaha. They will be at home in Honolulu after October 1st. Mrs. Klamp is the daughter of Col. Girard.

Ex-Senator D. L. Whitington of San Diego, and James McMullin, editor of the San Diego Union, came down on the Alameda and were shown about town yesterday by Bishop Restarick. Mr. McMullin was formerly one of the editors of the San Francisco Call.

The new charter for Theodore Roosevelt Command, Spanish War Veterans, was received yesterday in the Alameda hall and will be presented to the Command by the Provisional Corps Commander at a special meeting to be called by the Captain of the Command.

"Colonel" Lake was convicted yesterday in the Police Court of keeping a disorderly house at Queen Emma hall, and was sentenced by Judge Wilcox to four months' imprisonment in Oahu Prison at hard labor and to pay the costs of the case. An appeal was not filed.

The Sunday Examiner has a yellow article by Miss Jessie Ackerman, entitled "The 2700 Beds I Have Slept In." Miss Ackerman will be remembered as a companion of Ada Merrell in Iwilei exposures here, an occurrence which was made memorable by one of Yardley's best cartoons.

The Young Men's Christian Association has selected Thursday evening, April 30, as the date for the public annual anniversary of the Association. A fine program is being arranged for celebrating the thirty-fourth anniversary.

It is expected that Governor Dole will be the principal speaker.

A. Barnes has filed suit in the Circuit Court against Chas. R. Collins for dissolution of partnership. The plaintiff says they are joint owners in property on Liliha street held in Collins' name, and property at Waikiki held in his, Barred's, name. They had agreed to carry on a general business as partners, share expenses and profits. The plaintiff claims to have carried out his part of the agreement, but that the defendant has not done so.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

No word has yet been received from Washington as

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The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
The Allianz Assurance Company, London.



Don't be held-up by impure beers

Out of six of the most popular beers sold in the Islands, the Government Chemist has found in a recent examination that the ONLY ONE PURE and FREE FROM PRESERVATIVE acids is

PRIMO LAGER

If your local dealer does not carry it, send your order direct to the HONOLULU BREWING & MALTING CO., and it will receive prompt attention.

THE MONEY BELONGS TO THE CHINESE

Opinion of Special Committee of House.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A very large part of the time of the House yesterday afternoon was taken up with the consideration of the report of the special committee on the Chinese Fund. The committee submitted a long report, together with the evidence upon which its findings had been based, and the report was ordered printed after its reading in Hawaiian. We advise that the whole fund be placed in the Treasury and that it be paid out to the owners of claims against the late Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank as quickly as it can be done with regard to its getting into the proper hands.

And with this view submit herewith an Act appointing a Board to supervise and facilitate the disbursement of this "Chinese Fund," and as soon as possible placing the amount in the hands of the parties to whom it properly belongs.

The fact that the Auditor-General did not discharge his duty in the supervision of the accounts of the several departments is no excuse for the negligence of the several heads thereof, a negligence which gave opportunity for wholesale embezzlement, and amounted in our opinion to criminal carelessness. In Mr. Cooper's evidence will be found the statement that W. H. Wright informed him that the abstraction (by Wright) of Government funds had been going on for two years and a half.

If such statement is true, as to the period of time, then it would go to show that the abstraction of money from the general funds of the Territory was made good by a taking from the "Chinese Fund" of sufficient money to meet the shortage and would account for the uneven amount covered by the I. O. U.

That I. O. U. presents some peculiar features. It is written in three shades of ink—date in one shade—body of document in another—and signature in another. But further investigation is barred by the absence of W. H. Wright, and we have to accept the I. O. U. as a confession of guilt.

With regard to Locker No. 2, the key was found in the bookkeeper's safe. Mr. Cooper testifies that Mr. Hapai informed him that he (Hapai) could find the key—and proceeded to do so.

Mr. Hapai admits the finding of the key, but asserts that it was purely accidental and without prior knowledge on his part.

Section 103 of the Organic Act provides as follows: "That any money of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank that shall remain unpaid to the persons entitled thereto on the first day of July, 1901, and any assets of said bank shall be turned over by the government of Hawaii to the treasurer of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause an account to be started, as of said date, between such government of Hawaii and the United States in respect to said Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank."

It is clearly evident, by the provisions of the foregoing section of the Organic Act, that all money remaining unpaid to the persons thereto entitled on July 1st, 1901, in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank shall be turned over by the government of Hawaii to the treasurer of the United States, and how the same slipped from the mind of the then Attorney-General so that he illegally advised the executive of the territory to withdraw the money from the First National Bank of Hawaii, its rightful place, is a mystery to your committee.

And your committee, therefore, is of the opinion that the First National Bank of Hawaii was remiss in paying the money on drafts endorsed by Henry E. Cooper personally and not officially.

We present herewith a large mass of testimony, much of it contradictory, but all of it showing a strong tendency to shift the blame from one to another, giving however undeniable proof of procrastination and delay, resulting in the escape of the person claimed to be guilty. We believe that the passage of the Act, hereinbefore referred to and which we present herewith, is the best solution of the questions relating to this "Chinese Fund," and can but hope that the exposure of this whole matter will prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful carelessness on the part of Government officers, and prove the imperative necessity of demanding sufficient bonds from all government employees having charge of public funds.

Under all the circumstances you committed, cannot recommend the insertion in the Appropriation in the Appropriation Bill of any amount to cover W. H. Wright's shortage, and lay the responsibility for the loss of the money upon the shoulders of those who participated in withdrawing the same from its rightful place of deposit.

There will undoubtedly be an unclaimed balance of the "Chinese Fund," and we suggest that an appropriation to cover said shortage is unnecessary.

Facts may develop at a future time throwing more light on this shortage and proper legislation may then be had for the purpose of making good the money lost in the manipulation of this trust fund.

They should have their deposits when properly demanded. We believe that the use of this fund, as it has been used under the directions of Acting Governor Cooper, was most reprehensible.

All the evidence goes to show that it has been handled in a most unbusinesslike manner, and presented a great temptation to those in charge of it, which unfortunately some of them were unable to resist.

After the admission by W. H. Wright, Treasurer, of abstracting money of which he was in charge, he should not have been permitted to go except under the surveillance of an officer.

(Signed) JONAH KUMALAK,
S. F. CHILLINGWORTH,
A. FERNANDEZ,
H. A. JAEGER,
CARLOS A. LONG.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SHAMROCK III IS DAMAGED IN A GALE

WEYMOUTH, Eng., April 17.—The Challenger Shamrock III suffered an accident here today that for a time was thought to put an end to the race for the America Cup this year.

The yacht, with full sail spread, was struck by a squall which completely dismantled her. The sails and rigging came down in a wreck. One man struck by falling rigging went overboard and was drowned. Several sailors were injured and Sir Thomas Lipton was slightly hurt. The yacht's tender quickly went to the rescue.

Sir Thomas Lipton stated that while the accident was a severe set-back no injury was done the yacht's hull. He will be ready for the race on time.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becomes thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John Hansen of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales. Read carefully what he says: "I have roughed it a great deal, mining, working in storms, exposed to the heat, and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every time, makes my blood pure and builds me right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They aid in purifying the blood; and they cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co. OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

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Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon

LOAN BILL IS PASSED FINALLY THROUGH SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)
porting against purchase of two new lift pumps. To be considered with the bill.

INVESTIGATE THE BAND.

Senator Isenberg presented a resolution calling for a committee of three to investigate the band. He said the band boys were being overworked and he had heard many complaints, and one of the boys had resigned because he had to work too hard. The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution by Isenberg, stopping clerk hire by committees after April 18th, was adopted. Isenberg said economy was needed. Crabbe said there was but \$5,483 left, and though all bills have been paid, there are still many extra expenses.

THE LOAN BILL.

Senator Kalauokalani moved to increase \$250,000 for wharves in Honolulu to \$400,000. Paris said Baldwin wanted to know if the increase would be made up by other reductions on Oahu. Crabbe said Oahu penitentiary, high lift pumps, etc., would be cut out. He said the whole amount was necessary; and that the revenue from wharves went to the whole Territory. Achi said we were above the limit and he would vote for everything. The item carried at \$400,000 unanimously.

The item of \$100,000 for Oahu penitentiary was reduced to \$10,000.

An item of \$3,000 was inserted for Walluku fire station.

Senator Achi moved the increase of \$75,000 for Nuuanu reservoir to \$150,000 as asked for. The vote was a tie and Chairman Isenberg cast the deciding vote against it.

The item of \$28,000 for high lift pump and another item of \$25,000 for pipe were stricken out.

The item of schools for Hawaii was increased from \$40,000 to \$41,000.

An item of \$2,000 for homestead road from Koloa to Kona was inserted. An item of \$4,000 for road from Nahiku to Hamakua was inserted. The item of \$4,000 for abutments at Walluku bridge was stricken out.

President Crabbe appointed on the bank committee: Isenberg, Dickey and Kalauokalani.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The item of \$60,000 for insane asylum was increased to \$75,000 on motion of Isenberg.

Senator Dickey moved to divide \$5,000 for trail to Haleakala, to make \$2,000 for summit house. Senator Baldwin offered to give 100 acre as a site, but the motion was lost.

An item of \$5,000 for road to Kihel was inserted. Senator McCandless in answer to a question from Baldwin said he understood the Governor to say that the appropriations could be as much as desired, but the bond issue should be kept within the limit.

An item of \$10,000 for road, Kula to Kihel, was stricken out.

The item of \$18,000 for road, Waipuku to Iao, was reduced to \$10,000.

The appropriation of \$30,000 for Fort street extension was reduced to \$20,000. Dickey moved to strike out the item of \$25,000 for extending Queen street. Isenberg moved to raise it to \$45,000. Passed as in the bill.

An item of \$4,500 for bridge at Waipahu, Kauai, was inserted on motion of Nakapauhi.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$3.00, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk
the Kind that Counts in
Honolulu.

Talk that tells.

Talk that's endorsed.

Every day talk by people who know.

City talk, kidney talk.

Do kidneys talk?

Well, yes, both loud and long.

You should learn the kidney language.

Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache.

A lame back means lame kidneys.

A bad back is simply

The kidneys talking trouble.

Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street,

this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides

this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and as severe were they at times

that they prevented me from sleeping.

All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The backache was entirely relieved, and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief

of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for DOAN'S Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$3.00, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MOANA HOTEL . . .

WAIKIKI BEACH

RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC CARS arrive at, and depart from, the main entrance of the Moana Hotel every ten minutes.

MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.
T. K. JAMES,
Manager.

THE CLIFTON

P. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments on suite and studio. Painted and furnished houses in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street near Alakea.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Hawaiian Mailer for Trading

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD A. BOYD.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Hill's Big Ship Named.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 31.—It is announced by the officials of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company that the first of the big cargo steamships building for the Great Northern railroad at Graton for the Puget Sound-Oriental trade will be launched April 16. She will be named the Minnesota and will be christened by Miss Clara Hill, daughter of James J. Hill. The steamer is 630 feet long and 28,000 tons gross measurement.

BABIES AND CHILDREN
should be fairly plump. They ought to put on fat as fast as they use it up; for fat is fuel, and the burning of it makes power and force. Thin children—even along to the age of eighteen or twenty—are in danger from consumption, and from other wasting complaints. The children who starve, and the young men and women who are consumed—why, the very idea of it is frightful. For such as they there is always what the Bible calls a "mighty famine" in the land. Food, though it may be taken plentifully, does not nourish them. It makes no fat; it gives no strength. To prevent this, to cure this, to save the young ones at the mother's knee, and the bright boys and girls who are just looking at the world with ambitious eyes, is the purpose of **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**.

Its success is decided and settled. Thousands owe to it life and health. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and bone and blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia. The children like it, they love the taste of it, it looks good to them, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.

SHARE MARKET IS DULL
There was a dull week passed by the brokers, the total of shares being the smallest of the year. The condition of the raw sugar market has been discouraging to investors, though it had little effect on rates. The local transients were of Pioneer at par, 20 shares, 20 Hawaiian Agricultural at \$250 and 15 Ewa at \$22, the sale of Hawaiian Commercial at \$47 not being reported. The railroad dividend of 1/2 per cent and Waikiki's 2 per cent alone were reported.

The indications again point to better sugar prices. The New York reports indicate that Cubans will hold their sugars for better prices next year, and the mounting price of beets must have some effect. The parity is constantly more remarkable, and the outlook is that as soon as the necessities of Cuba are looked after there will be a storage plan, and then rates must go up. Four cents and better are expected within the next four months.

REAL ESTATE

The real estate brokers are not doing anything. There is nothing in real estate or building to note as of importance, though small building out of town proper continues rather lively. Building permits cover practically nothing but small wooden sheds and kitchens.

THE HAWAIIAN MAILER

PAINFUL MISHAP

WOMAN RESCUES HIM FROM ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH

The Man Was Suddenly Stricken With Paralysis and Was Unable to Move Hand or Foot.

Lee F. Cypher, an oil-well driller, living at Sisterville, Tyler county, W. Va., was the victim of a terrible mishap which caused a total paralysis of his legs, arms, face and throat. It was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which cured him and enabled him to resume his work.

"I might almost as well have been totally paralyzed," he said, "for I was unable to move and could swallow only with the greatest difficulty. It was in February, 1899, after a severe attack of grip, that I first noticed a numbness in my hands and feet. It increased and I put myself under a physician's care but, instead of getting better, it grew worse until I could not walk and was obliged to take to my bed. I was perfectly helpless and, on account of the paralysis of my throat, hardly able to take enough nourishment to sustain life. Nothing helped me and the outlook was dismal."

"But a Mrs. Smith of this place, who had been cured of locomotor ataxia by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended them to me and I began to take them. In a short time I could see they were helping me and I continued taking them till they cured me and I was able to return to work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills drove every trace of the paralysis out of my system."

The cure of Mr. Cypher is additional proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not an ordinary medicine. They are wonderful in their potency in nervous troubles, small or great, and as they are on sale at every drug store throughout the country they are within reach of all. That they could cure such a severe nervous disorder as that of Mr. Cypher proves the power of the remedy in lesser troubles, such as sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance and nervous debility.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

NUUANU FLOW IS AMPLE TO DOUBLE PRESENT SUPPLY

(Continued from page 3.)

in the first place a most careful preparation for the foundation: besides the general stripping from the surface of all vegetable matter, it is necessary, after removing all loose and porous material, to see that the ground is thoroughly prepared by rolling to receive the first layer of filling. For rolling down the material on a dam, there is nothing better than a series of heavy car wheels joined on one axle.

In the preparation of the dam bottom in the creek bed, it will be necessary to excavate some twenty feet to reach a good foundation, and an outlet ditch will have to be dug to serve as a drain to this depth. Before this excavation is begun, it will be best to lay the washout pipe, so as to carry the main stream away from the work. The performance of this portion of the construction requires such faithful work, and is of necessity so uncertain, as well as expensive, that I would strongly recommend that this portion of the work be done by the government itself. In connection with it, it will be necessary to build a concrete cut-off wall in the center of the dam foundation, if a solid rock foundation can be found, or if not, sheet piling will have to be resorted to.

BEST MATERIAL AT HAND

It is a matter for regret that a good clay is not to be found in this country, but, perhaps, the material at hand is as near to it as can be found here. So, as it is not possible to build a puddle wall of the approved pattern, by the absence of clay and the expense of sand, it must be seen to that the foundation is good, that the dam is built up of regular horizontal layers, not more than six inches deep, thoroughly and compactly rolled. And in this connection I would advise the keeping of the dam in something of a dish-shape, so as to retain the water that may fall upon it. To carry out the attempt to make a general puddle of the whole dam, the ditch, in connection with the Lulumahu water head, should be built at the outset, and at least on Saturday, if not oftener, the stream should be turned into the dish-shaped fill, and the water allowed to settle upon it.

It is usually considered bad practice to disturb the bottom in a reservoir any more than is necessary to remove the vegetable matter. In the reservoirs already built in Nuuanu valley it was necessary, to get any capacity, to take the material for the fill from the reservoir—but in this reservoir such is not the case.

It is difficult, however, to see how the effect from excavating from the interior of the reservoir can more than slightly alter the natural condition of the reservoir bottom, where the dam is across a stream whose channel is some thirty feet deep, made simply by erosion. It would, in that case, seem unreasonable to anticipate any serious results from making the excavation from the interior of the reservoir—and every cubic yard of excavation will make just two hundred gallons capacity.

The stone pitching for the inside slope of the embankment should be at

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of eminent skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SNT is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Ansatz Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEONARD LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Boston Props., Boston, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IN THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say, it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1/4d, 2d and 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

PLANS OF CONSTRUCTION.

It will be necessary to build a circular, masonry gateway for the outlet pipe, and it should be of such size as to allow a man to enter, say four feet inside diameter. Both the outlet and the washout pipes should run through solid ground, and be provided with concrete collars, one to each length of pipe, to prevent leakage along the pipe. In building these concrete collars, and also in making the cut-off wall, the masonry should not be made with smooth surfaces, but should be left rough with sharp projecting points, the more easily to make a union between the masonry and the earth filling. It will be found to advantage to make both the outlet and washout pipes of large diameters, say 36 inches—using, however, only one 36-inch gate, the one on the washout pipe, the other need only be a 24-inch gate, placed on the 24-inch pipe, after joining the 36-inch portion.

In the preparation of the dam bottom in the creek bed, it will be necessary to excavate some twenty feet to reach a good foundation, and an outlet ditch will have to be dug to serve as a drain to this depth. Before this excavation is begun, it will be best to lay the washout pipe, so as to carry the main stream away from the work. The performance of this portion of the construction requires such faithful work, and is of necessity so uncertain, as well as expensive, that I would strongly recommend that this portion of the work be done by the government itself. In connection with it, it will be necessary to build a concrete cut-off wall in the center of the dam foundation, if a solid rock foundation can be found, or if not, sheet piling will have to be resorted to.

The construction of this reservoir is a big undertaking, and the expensive method of moving earth by ox carts is not to be thought of. The earth should be carried in carts, run on a movable track, so placed as to always allow a down grade, and the best arrangement would be separate tracks on either side of the creek bottom.

The dam is to be 15 feet wide on top, with a slope of 3 to 1 on the inner face and 2 to 1 on the outer face of the reservoir. There will be a bank 30 feet thick at the highest water level, where, of course, there is no pressure. The overflow is to be three feet deep and seventy feet wide.

BOTTOM OF RESERVOIR.

In the preparation of the reservoir bottom there is a space of some 15,000 square feet, which is to be filled level, as a part of the dam to an elevation of 988. This is to be the elevation of the washout, and the outlet will be 970, which is an ample allowance for sediment. In connection with the reservoir bottom there would be 53 acres, which is to be the elevation of the washout, and the outlet will be 970, which is an ample allowance for sediment. In connection with the reservoir bottom, in order to prevent the growth of vegetation as far as possible, it would seem proper to excavate a bench on the whole length of the contour of elevation of 1,012, carried in level to meet a slope of 2 to 1 from the elevation of 1,017, the top water level, and there would thereby be no place inside of the reservoir less than four feet below high water mark. This would necessitate an additional excavation of 18,000 cubic yards, but of course, the part where the haul is not too long could be put into the dam.

A short masonry dam, nine feet high and fourteen feet wide, will have to be built at the Lulumahu water head, and be provided with a gate, connecting with a ditch, of dimensions of 23 feet on bottom and three feet deep, and some 1,800 feet long, leading into the reservoir. The location of this water head is made so as to bring the ditch some ten feet in elevation above the reservoir, and it is intended to enter the reservoir a considerable distance above and away from the dam. Lulumahu stream, during the past month, has averaged about 6.0 cubic feet per second, or about 466 gallons per minute; and, included with the Nuuanu stream, there would be an average of 3.1 cubic feet per second, or 1,865 gallons per minute.

The stone pitching for the inside slope of the embankment should be at least one foot thick. The practice here has been to be content with six inches, but it is too little. The present Nuuanu road will have to be relocated, higher and to the left of its present position, for a distance of some 1,400 feet, where it is within the limits of the reservoir. (This has been partly done already.)

THE MAIN FIGURES.

Herewith are appended the main figures in connection with the reservoir:

Capacity, including additional area added by excavation, 341,000,000 gallons, U. S.

Elevation above sea level of top of dam, 1,020 feet.

Elevation of overflow, 1,017 feet.

Average head over electric light wheel, 590 feet.

Length of dam, 1,238 feet.

Length of reservoir, 3,100 feet.

Greatest width, 1,200 feet.

Area to be cleared of vegetation, 55.1 acres.

Area of reservoir to top water level, 53 acres.

Area in dam bottom, 158,040 square feet.

Area in creek bed portion of dam bottom, 27,900 square feet.

Area inside of the reservoir to elevation of 988 to be filled as a part of the dam, 15,280 square feet.

Fill in dam in cubic yards, 97,500.

Equivalent mean section of dam would be an average fill of 26.3 feet.

Greatest fill in dam, 59 feet.

Superficial area of upper slope of dam, to be pitched with stone one foot thick, 88,420 square feet.

Cubic feet of concrete in cut-off wall, pipe collar and foundation of gate well, 1,700.

Rubble masonry dam at Lulumahu, 200 cubic feet.

Cubic feet of brick work in pipe well, 650.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

(A detailed estimate is given, making the cost of the reservoir, exclusive of pipe, \$75,000.)

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. BRUNER, C. E.

Honolulu, December 17th, 1894.

WHAT IS PAIN BALM?

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment, and while adapted to all the ordinary uses of a liniment, has qualities which distinguish it from other remedies of this class. Pain Balm is especially beneficial for rheumatism. Thousands of cases can be cited in which this remedy has effected a cure when the sufferer had previously tried the best medical service without securing relief.

Pain Balm heals bruises, burns and scalds in less time than any other treatment. It is "antiseptic," that is, it prevents putrefaction, and by so doing generally prevents an unsightly scar remaining after the injury is healed.

For lame back, lumbar and neuralgia, Pain Balm has no equal. It has the quality of "getting to the right spot." No sufferer from these distressing afflictions should defer a trial of this remedy. One application gives relief.

Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**SENATE PASSED
THROUGH CURRENT
APPROPRIATIONS**

BIG CRUISER AMPHITRITE IS IN PORT

**From Yokohama
Meet British Fleet.**

ARRIVED.
Friday, April 17.
Schr. Iuka, from Hamakua ports with 1760 bags sugar.
A. H. S. S. Nebraskan, Green, from Kahului at 6:30 a.m.
Schr. Walaia, Mrs. Mosher, from Kahului ports at 6:45 a.m. with 345 bags sugar.
O. S. Hernandez, Don, from San Francisco at 10 a.m.
Saturday, April 18.
Schr. J. A. Hammans, Seal, from Koolau ports.
Schr. Ke A. N. Bennett, from Kauai, Anahola, Hanapepe and Ahukini.
Schr. Lehua, Mrs. A. from East Maui and Molokai ports.
Schr. Nihau, Mr. Thompson from Ahukini.
Schr. Kinai, Freeman, from Kauai way ports.
H. E. M. first class cruiser Amphitrite, "Wimborne," Yokohama, 7:00 a.m.
W. G. S. Claudio, Parker, Anna, portress at 12:30 a.m. "Liberator."
L. I. S. S. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, Kauai ports.
I. I. S. S. Noel, Thompson, Maui ports, 11:30 a.m. "Liberator."
L. I. S. S. Wailalea, Mother, Kauai ports.
American bark S. N. Castle, Nisus, San Francisco.
American barkentine Janet Stanford, Maledict, Newcastle.
Gasoline schooner Eclipse, Hawaii ports.

Monday, April 20.
Schr. Walaia, Mrs. Mosher, from Kukuhau, at 8 a.m. with 221 bags sugar.
Am. schr. Blakely, Bauman, 45 days from Iquique, at 9 a.m.

DEPARTED.
Friday, April 16.
Am. schr. Beaumont, Johnson, for San Francisco, at 10 a.m.
Schr. Maths. Co., Simeon, for Lahaina, Mahele, Kona and Kauai ports, at 10 a.m.
Am. schr. Watson A. West, Peterson, for the Sound, at 1 p.m.
Schr. Maui, Bennett, for Kahului and Hilo, freight for Kukuhau, Laeheo and Papaloa, at 3 p.m.
Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Eleuthera, at 9 a.m.
Schr. Walaia, Mrs. Mosher, for Hamakua ports, at 5 p.m.

Saturday, April 17.
I. I. S. S. Nebraskan, Green, for San Francisco, at 11 a.m. "Wimborne."
American bark Haydn Brown, Aspinwall, Mahukona, at 11:30 a.m.

Monday, April 20.
Schr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 9 a.m.
Schr. Nihau, Thompson, for Anahena, at 9 p.m.

Schr. Iuka for Hamakua ports, at 9 p.m.

Arrived.
Per Schr. Nihau, from Ahukini, Jas. B. Agassiz.

Per schr. Iuka, from Hilo and way ports—E. E. Paxton, Z. G. Dunn, George Wilson, F. W. Hatch, Mrs. H. H. Woodward, P. G. Webster, F. Gaylord, Mrs. F. Gaylord, T. Watanabe, T. Greig, J. G. Serrio, W. Fernandez, C. Steckewald, D. G. Jardin, V. Kimura, J. Sierra, Mrs. Mary Pink, Miss Mary Kahai, F. R. Greenwell, Miss Annie Pereira, Mrs. W. C. H. Harston, H. A. Bigelow and wife, Mrs. R. H. Reid and child, William Nalino, wife and two children, William Green, Chang Chow, H. A. Isenberg.

Per schr. Lehua, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports—J. H. Maboe, wife and child, Mrs. Kahela Kalawae, Miss Jessie Keanini.

Per steamer W. G. Hall: Mrs. E. Damon, Mrs. S. W. Kekuewa, J. D. Cockburn, M. H. Mack, Dr. Scholz, Miss R. Rodgers, M. Fakahasha, F. M. Hostetler, M. B. Jamison, S. C. Waggoner, D. C. Heger, Mr. Ahana, L. C. Hellath, Ng. Lung, Ng. Yuen, Mr. Hashimizu, Mr. Singer.

Per Neoua: C. S. Jackson, M. Inves.

Per Claudio: Mrs. G. B. Wells, Miss L. Wells, B. Hartman, Dr. McMillan, M. Lovren, Miss Helen Hopu, W. E. Beckwith, George H. Baldwin, W. E. Sharu, and wife, Tang, Young, T. Sohno, N. K. Fukui, S. Nowlan, H. Howell, W. Berlowitz, J. M. Dowsett, wife and three children, Miss Swan, F. E. Richardson, H. Nauehelua, Chang Kim.

Departed.

Per steamer Mikahua, April 16, for Kauai ports—Mrs. Wistard and two children, Miss Harwood, Francis Gay, Mrs. Blackie and child, Dr. Schultz, C. H. Teaff, F. H. Jordan, A. Fernandez, F. J. Church, H. W. Russell, W. Duisenberg and 46 deck.

Per schr. Mauna Loa, April 17, for Lahaina, Mahele, Kona and Kauai ports—Miss Eckart, Anna Johnson, Sumida, F. E. Richardson, A. J. Bell, Louis Freitas, Kimotaro, W. Bell, T. Shibusawa, Miss A. Freitas, Mrs. W. A. Wall and child, W. H. G. Almenehan, Charles E. Hill, Miss Minnie Kackau, C. C. Smith, Mrs. Kamakani, B. Low, Donier, Ishimura, David Johnson, G. H. Paul, C. L. Clement, E. C. Brown, Max Eckart, B. Waggoner, Miss Florence J. Scott, John Kamakani and 4 deck.

Per schr. Helene, April 16, for San Francisco—Bob Carlyle, Mrs. Carlyle.

Wildcat New Steamer.

President Wright is planning for a new steamer for the Wilder Company for the Honolulu-Molokai trade to replace the steamer Lehua which has done such long service for the company. The new vessel will be much larger and adapted especially for the rough service of the Molokai channel.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY cures the cold and does not produce any bad effects. It strengthens the lungs and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Druggists and Drugmen fit. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

It is continued from Page 1.

The bill amending the law relating to stamp duties passed with third reading, Saturday, amending the territory law making more stringent prohibitions against peat, was passed until Wednesday.

Senate Bill No. 180, relating to the law relating to stamp duties, passed third reading with third reading.

Senate Bill No. 181, relating to gambling, passed second reading.

House Bill No. 182, providing for re-estimating ground rent omitting Aala Park laid on the table on the adoption of the committee's report.

SENATE SESSION.

The current appropriation bill was taken up on this morning in the evening session, a suspense bill being.

The amount for incidentals in the Secretary's office was increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Senator Achl moved the increase of the amount of \$2,000 for new books, other than Supreme Court to \$4,000.

Senator Wohl, Wohlert, Achl would not be wise to make the appropriations greater than the receipts of the year.

It will be all right for us here when we can go every day to get what we want, while you from the outside districts can't come and see about your appropriations," said Achl.

"What do you want to give it away for?" asked Crabbie.

"I want to be honest with them," replied Achl.

The item was increased to \$4,000.

Senator Achl objected to the item of \$10,000 for the fishery cases, when the Attorney General said it could be done for \$2,500. He moved that the \$10,000 be added to the incidental appropriations, making it \$6,000. Senator Woods thought it unprofessional for the Attorney General to take the work from Robertson & Wilder, who had been retained by both, and McDonald said he believed in keeping the attorneys who had been successful in the case here.

Senator Parks said the Attorney General had been misunderstood that Achl had simply stated that he had to take care of the case \$2,500 would have to be added in the incident allowance. The item was fixed at \$6,000.

The Advertiser announced, more than a month ago, that a British cruiser was to be sent from the Asiatic fleet to meet here a cruiser coming down from Esquimalt, with a couple of torpedo boat destroyers, and act as convoy for the latest vessels to Honolulu. The men along the front remembered the announcement made, and the mystery of the ship's nameable was solved.

MADE A GOOD RUN.

The Amphitrite is one of the new British cruisers of the first class, built by the Vicker Maxim Co. at their yard on Thames. She was commissioned on March 21, 1902. She has a displacement of 11,000 tons, her indicated horse power is 25,000 and she is capable of making a speed of twenty-two knots under forced draught. She must be fast for she made the run from Yokohama, as has been said, in a little under twelve days, having left the Japanese port on the 7th inst, and steamed right through to Honolulu with more or less head wind all the way although the sea was not rough. In fact, she had a pleasant trip, so her officers report.

The ship is under the command of Captain Charles Windham, C. V. O., and he has the following staff under him: Commander T. C. Smyth, First Lieutenant R. H. Parker, Gunner Lieutenant F. T. H. Beamish, Torpedo Lieutenant J. B. Stevenson, Lieutenant E. Newman, Lieutenant H. S. Thompson, Lieutenant C. Howard, Lieutenant L. W. Jones, Lieutenant J. Bailey, Engineer Commander H. Rushbrook, Staff Paymaster C. S. Ingles, Staff Surgeon H. Meaden, Engineer Lieutenant V. de Paris, Engineer Lieutenant E. Davies, Surgeon S. Lumley, Sub-Lieutenant R. C. Davenport, Sub-Lieutenant J. S. Paley, Engineer Sub-Lieutenant F. G. Hodge, Engineer Sub-Lieutenant A. R. Rice, Assistant Paymaster R. A. F. Hughes, Engineer Sub-Lieutenant R. Preston, Midshipman D. W. Farmer, W. B. Mackenzie, J. C. Wahab, T. P. Farquharson, R. B. Boddy, C. E. V. Crawford, A. G. Twig, S. H. Simpson, E. P. Gabbett, F. W. Irwin, J. R. Fletcher, C. E. Hockley, A. L. Fletcher and Clark Merrid Boatwright, T. Oliver, Gunner T. G. Chown, Carpenter Newberry, Boatswain C. Hockley.

The Amphitrite carries an armament of sixteen six-inch rifles, fourteen twelve-pounders and three three-pounders. That is not much for so large a ship, but the British idea of a cruiser is of a commerce destroyer rather than a fighting ship, and the British carry out their ideas always with a certain literalness.

As soon as the ship had her hook down she sent a boat ashore, of course, to report to the British consul, and there began to be a flutter in social circles, naturally, even though it was Sunday. It has been some months since there was a British war ship here, and a long, long time since there was so big a one, with so many officers aboard.

The coming of naval officers means good times, and the coming of British naval officers means specially good times for the people who do the society business.

MANY COME ASHORE.

Blood is thicker than water—a great deal thicker. Perhaps Captain Windham thought as much himself, when he stepped on the boat landing from his trim little launch, after the arrival of the ship had been reported to the Consul of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and found the Custom House officer on watch ready and willing to pass anything and everything that the commander of the cruiser might ask to bring ashore with him—over the Chinese body servant.

"We are instructed to extend all the courtesies possible," said the Customs

officer.

There was but one bid in the hands of the Executive, when, precisely at noon, yesterday, the bid for the fire claims bonds was opened in the presence of Governor Dole, Secretary Carter and other department officials. The bid was sealed in a small envelope, and it was not known whether it contained an offer for the whole sum or for one bond. The opening of the envelope soon settled that question, for the bid was for but one of the \$1,000 bonds, and it was from Samuel Herick, an attorney of Washington, D. C., none of the local banks or any one else put in a bid. The bid was for par, and all the other conditions of the regulations were complied with, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Herick will get the bond he wants. The Governor is given the discretion of refusing any or all bids, and the fact that Herick's bid would be the only one upon which the interest would have to be paid at the Wells Fargo Bank in New York may deter the Governor from accepting it.

The bonds will now be offered in the open market under the provisions of the rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. These are as follows:

"In event of no bids being received pursuant to the public notice, herein authorized, or should the bids not provide, in the judgment of the Governor of the Territory, for the purchase of a sufficient number of bonds, or in case of the rejection of all proposals for the purchase of bonds, or of a portion of proposals and the acceptance of others, the Governor of the Territory is authorized, in his discretion, to sell the bonds remaining undisposed of at not less than their face value in open market; and any one claiming through him, shall have the preferential right to purchase, at not less than their face value, any of the bonds unsold."

If the fire claimants accept these bonds there will be no trouble in getting rid of the entire issue. Deputy Auditor Meyers has gone through the books and found that there are over five hundred claimants who are entitled to \$1,000 and over, and if they are willing to take bonds in lieu of cash there will be no further trouble.

Not far back, many years ago, there was a first class British cruiser in the harbor of Honolulu. In fact, the Amphitrite was not in the harbor yesterday, either, for she dropped her hooks down outside the reef, and gave a lot of her tackles leave to hit the beach from there, but will come inside today, it is said, and may go to the Naval wharf of some period during her stay to call. That, at least, is the present moment. Naval men, of course, change their plans and do not consult landmen about it either.

The Amphitrite was sighted off the port, coming up the Waikiki side, about seven o'clock yesterday morning. She came up fast, so fast that the first rumors that went about town had the Doge was coming in two days ahead of her time, were soon dispelled. At the black mass loomed more and more darkly out of the west and it was seen that the strange ship was a warship and that she was vomiting smoke out of four funnels at once.

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CARRIED.

The item of \$8,000 for landings, Hawaii, was changed back to \$10,000.

An item of \$12,000 was added for new electric lights in Honolulu.

Other items changed were: Maui buoys, \$3,000 to \$4,000; fencing and grading government lots, \$2,000 to \$10,000; item of \$400 for jailor's house, Maui inserted; item of \$2,500 for water pipes in Kalihi inserted; \$7,150 each for Lahaina and Wailuku fire departments inserted; \$500 for railing around Diamond Head inserted; \$600 for engineer on Wailuku building inserted; passage of lepers and personal freight for Kalaupapa, \$20,000, inserted, reconsidered and reduced to \$5,000; for ambulance, Board of Health, \$750 inserted; Associated Charities, \$2,500 to \$5,000; printing books and blanks for county officers, \$12,000 inserted.

Senator Achl moved the insertion of an item of \$10,000 for reimbursement of expenses of J. G. Pratt.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of \$1,000 for incidentals, Governor's office. Carried.

Crabbie asked the insertion of an item of \$800.15 to reimburse the Union Feed Company for money advanced for water pipe. Carried.

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On motion of Achl an item of \$2,000 was inserted to pay River street property owners for sewerage pipes.

An item of \$3,000 for repair of Hanauai road was inserted.

Senator Dickey moved the insertion of all, the items, in the Senate emergency bill excepting \$2,000 for Waimaga bridge. Carried.

The bill passed third reading with 12 ayes, J. T. Brown, C. Brown and Kahlbich being absent.

Shipping Notes.

(From Monday's daily.)

The fast little barkentine Irrawaddy is loading sugar at the Railway wharf.

The bark Haydn Brown got away for Mahukona to load sugar yesterday.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse was one of the arrivals in port from Hawaii and Maui yesterday.

The Claudine brought 2,830 bags of sugar yesterday, as well as a large general cargo from Maui ports.

The bark Albert was taking sugar from the Inter-Island steamer Nihau at the Railway wharf Saturday.

The four masted schooner Admiral has almost finished loading sugar, and will probably get away for the Coast on Monday.

There is some complaint among shipping men that the Saturday half-holiday system of Honolulu is not conducive to expedition when it is desired to get a ship out on port.

The Nossan brought in 6,000 bags of sugar from Maui ports yesterday, and the W. G. Hall brought 6,000 bags from Kauai. The porter of the Hall reports sugar on the Garden Isle as follows:

K. S. M. 3,500 bags; (W. G.) 600; M. A. K. 17,000; G. & R. 8,200; McBrady 15,558; McBrady K. P. 1,685; K. P. 776; H. M. 6,000; M. B. Co. 2,985; K. B. Co. 1,000.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY cures the cold and does not produce any bad effects. It strengthens the lungs and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Druggists and Drugmen fit. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.